

1952). Triplehorn (1952) included it as possibly occurring in Ohio, but stated that there were no records for Ohio. According to T. J. Spilman, U. S. National Museum, there is a specimen in the Cornell University Collection with the following data: "Salineville, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Dec. 28, 1889" (personal communication).

Because of the rarity of Ohio specimens, and because they were not found on other occasions in the same area during July and August, 1968, another search was made in March, 1969; 3 specimens were found. They were collected at 1 to 2 feet above ground level under loose bark of large, seasoned, dead pitch pine, *Pinus rigida*. Termite runs of soil and other accumulated debris provided ample protected space beneath the bark in spite of the presence of ice crystals observed in March, 1968. Associates were the tenebrionids *Idiobates castaneus* (Knoch) and *Alobates barbata* (Knoch). No more than 1 or 2 *B. unicolor* were found on a tree.

The larva of *B. unicolor* was described by St. George (1931), who reared specimens to adults and indicated that they overwinter in the adult stage. Collection dates for the Ohio specimens conform to this finding. Scioto County is near the southernmost tip of an unglaciated plateau which extends from there in a northeasterly direction to Columbiana County, proximal to the meeting of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia State borders. This area, occupying about one third of the State, is abruptly hilly as compared to the remaining two thirds of the State, which consists of glaciated plains and plateaus. Its apparent rarity in Ohio is believed to have resulted from a series of circumstances: adults probably die off as the "collecting season" begins; larvae, present during the "collecting season" are ignored; natural stands of pine trees are sparsely scattered throughout the unglaciated southeastern portion of Ohio and so collecting on pines, with which *B. unicolor* is usually associated, is usually not planned or thorough.

LITERATURE CITED

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- TRIPLEHORN, C. A. 1952. The darkling beetles of Ohio (Coleoptera:Tenebrionidae). Unpublished thesis, Ohio State University.

ECOLOGICAL NOTES ON *BRADYCELLUS ATRIMEDEUS* SAY (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE)

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In southern Quebec, *Bradycellus atrimedeus* Say is found at the edges of standing or slow-running waters, in open or moderately shaded areas where the soil is clay-like or sandy-clayish (more or less mixed with organic matters), and where the vegetation is scarce. Other associated carabids are: *Anisodactylus discoideus* Dejean, *Bembidion frontale* Leconte, *Bembidion graciliforme* Hayward, *Bembidion patruelle* Dejean, and *Elaphrus californicus* Mannerheim. Lindroth (1968, Ground-beetles of Canada and Alaska, 5:649-944) recorded the ecology of *Bradycellus atrimedeus* Say from a single specimen taken at Walsingham, Ontario, ". . . on the sandy-clayish bank of a brook" (p. 899).